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FIELD'S SEED SENSE

"FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE HOE"

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Melon Time

No, these are not our children, although it would pass for Philip, Josephine, Jessie, Mary, Ruth and Georgia. The picture was sent me by G. L. Day, Burrton, Kans., and shows Harold and Gladys Day, and their four little friends from town, May, Mildred, Blanche and Beula Harris.

But anyway it's a good melon picture and looks as natural as life. When you have company from town, either children or grown folks, there's nothing quite so good as a nice big long cold juicy melon.

They are hard to grow in town, but there ought to be a good big patch on every farm, with enough for yourself and your neighbors and some for the town folks. There is mighty good money in selling them too, but you must keep enough for yourself and all your friends first.

See that the boys and girls have good big melon patches of their own. There is nothing in the world that will give a boy or girl a better idea of the good results of hard work than the satisfaction of eating melons of his very own growing. Also the owning and protecting of those melons will give him a good idea of property rights and he will not grow up with the idea that it is smart to raid other melon

patches.

Melons are easy to grow. There is no great secret about it. All they need is good ordinary care and cultivation. A neighbor of mine used to claim he couldn't grow melons. Good farmer. Raised the finest corn you ever saw. Couldn't grow melons though. I told him trouble was he didn't take care of them. Told him if he would take care of them exactly the same as his corn he would have plenty. Told him I'd guarantee him a crop if he'd follow my directions.

So I told him to take a pound of seed and when he was planting corn leave the corn out of one planter box for one round and put in the melon seed instead, and run the planter just a trifle shallow, say cover the seed about an inch. This would throw two rows of melons together clear across the 80. Tend just like the corn, and right with it. No more, no less.

In the fall I was over there and he had so many he was feeding melons to the hogs. Said he had kept the whole neighborhood in melons all fall.

There's no patent on this method. If it don't grow melons for you, come over and you can eat out of my patch.

H. F.



A Typical Rocky Ford Cantaloup

Our Melons at Rocky Ford, Colo.

I have just returned from inspecting our seed crops in Colorado. This includes a good many of the vine seed crops, especially muskmelons. My first stop was Rocky Ford, the place made famous by the little melons that are sold all over the United States. How would you like to be set down among acres of melons, yes, hundreds of acres? In fact, the whole valley seems covered with these melon fields.

This is not the only crop by all means that they grow out in that section. Their crops are alfalfa first of all, then beets, melons, seed crops and a few other minor crops. Rocky Ford was a starting place for this melon growing business. Out in that section it now includes a dozen other towns or shipping points. However, of late years, this business has extended to other sections and we now get melons from California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah that go under the name of Rocky Ford. It is the same little melon of high quality and there is considerable competition among these growing sections for the business.

Rocky Ford ships out train loads of these melons. Their express business is larger than that of any other station in Colorado unless it is Denver. Rocky Ford, itself, is a measly little town of 4 or 5,000. They are not very particular as to general appearance of the streets and town in general, although there are some nice residences there. It is on one of the main automobile trails and thousands of tourists go through there every year on their way to Pueblo and on up to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

An easterner coming in there would grab the first melon he found and pronounce it good. However, the natives are harder to suit on quality. They do not think very much of an easterner's judgment on quality. Rocky Ford melons grown in the east are not at all like the melons out there, either in quality or thickness of the flesh. The average eastern grown Rocky Ford tastes no more like a choice western grown than a pumpkin does.

Alfalfa land and plenty of sunshine and water at the right time is largely responsible for the quality. In fact, they do not attempt to grow a crop of melons unless it follows a crop of alfalfa. I believe if we did that back here

in this section, we would have melons of much better quality. For it is utterly impossible to grow either a good muskmelon or watermelon on poor soil. The fertility of the soil must be brought up in some way and clover or alfalfa is about the best way I know of to prepare the soil for a good crop of melons or anything else.

The farmers out there are very particular about their strain of melons. They will boast of a strain they have or that their neighbor has and will travel clear across the valley to see something special in a Rocky Ford melon. They are just as fussy and particular about their stocks as farmers are back here about their strains of corn. In fact, I believe more so.

A new law in Colorado prevents them shipping a single melon until it is inspected. It must be ripe before it goes out. This habit or practice of sending out green melons was injuring their market to a great extent. The Japs who grow large acreages of melons in that section were largely responsible. Now a Jap or anyone else cannot send a melon out unless it is really ripe and ready to ship.

By the way, there is a strong sentiment against Japs out in that section. They are great on colonizing. There are settlements of them and a white man in their midst feels about as much at home as he would over in Japan and is very soon squeezed out, selling at any old price he can get for his land. An organization was formed at Rocky Ford only a short time ago to take this matter up and see what could be done to prevent these Japs from colonizing.

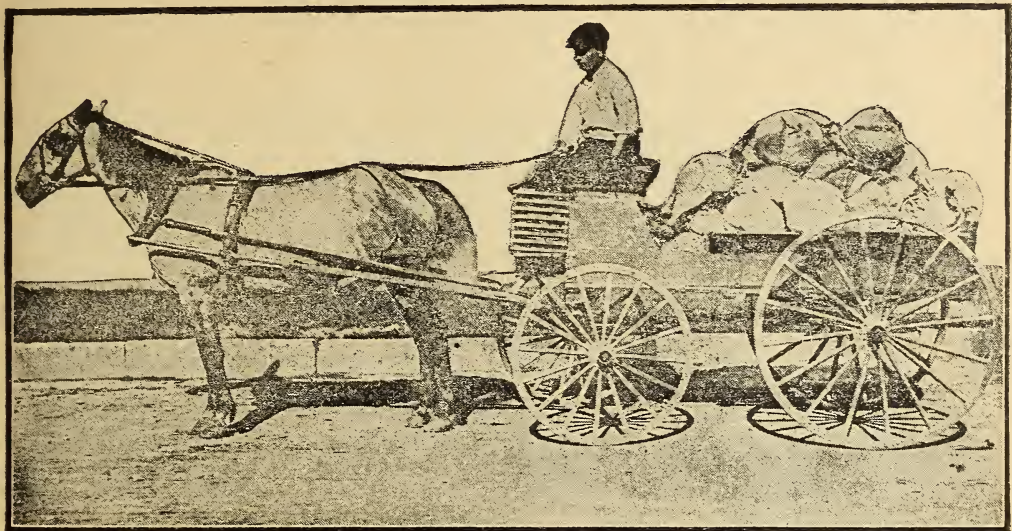
An interesting day out at Rocky Ford is September 5th. It is known as "Melon Day." People come from all over the country on this day and car loads of melons are given away. This includes both the watermelons and muskmelons.

Watermelons are not as a rule grown on the irrigated land, but at the edge of the valley up on the dry land. It is a good crop for these farmers and very often nets them big returns as these melons are shipped to Pueblo, Colorado City and Denver and other nearby points. The tourists up in these cities and pleasure resorts use great quantities of melons as you probably would imagine.

The varieties shipped are Kleckley and Tom Watson. Kleckley is a favorite but does not ship quite so well as Tom Watson. However, for short distances such as they have it carries very well with a breakage of 10 per cent or so. In fact, some of them will ship one or two layers of Tom Watson on the bottom of the car and a layer or two of Kleckley on top of these. They carry through in fine shape in this way and the Kleckleys bring better price where known.

Growing seed is an important branch of farming in that section. They grow not only muskmelons but a great many fields of cucumbers. For a number of years we have been getting our cucumbers and muskmelons from that section. Also occasionally some watermelons, squash and other items of minor importance.

Mr. James has handled our business ever since we have been out there. There are a number of concerns out there that grow seed. I might mention that seed growing and the selling of seed are two entirely different branches



This shows E. L. Harvey, the gardener, of Anamosa, Iowa, and a load of his Danish Ballhead and other cabbage from seed he bought of us. He says many of these cabbages weighed 14 to 18 lbs., and some even 24 lbs. each. He says it is easy to sell and easy to grow. All you need is rich soil and plenty of moisture either from rain or irrigation. I don't know of a better crop for the gardener.

of the seed business. While we inspect the crops, furnish the stock seed in a great many instances, and look after things generally, we do not grow the crop. This is a business in itself.

They have their own machinery for saving the seed, and being done on a large scale the seeds can be grown at a reasonable price, although their land in that section sells just as high as good corn land in the cornbelt and some of it a good deal higher.

Some of their crops are going to be a little short this year on account of scarcity of water. Of course they irrigate altogether but they did not have much snow up in the mountains last winter and naturally run out of water before they had enough.

Onion sets is another crop that is now being grown out in that section. The set crop in the past has been handled principally around such big cities as Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis and other points in the east where labor was plentiful and cheap.

However, these progressive westerners have devised methods of handling the crop that enables them to produce it almost as cheap as the eastern sections and of much better quality. Rocky Ford grows some, Greeley grows more than Rocky Ford does.

They have ideal weather conditions to produce this crop. They will thoroughly cure them in their climate and there is very little, if any, danger of a second growth on account of rains. They come out as bright and sound as a dollar. We are having some grown out there this year and will have a great many more grown next season. In fact, have been getting what we could the last two or three years from that section. I believe eventually the set growing business will be moved to the west, at least the biggest part of it.

Walt Pitzer.

Walt Pitzer's Garden Notes

It would seem a little strange to hear someone recommend leaving a few weeds in the garden. We have heard so much against them and never a word in favor of them that we have come to think that they have absolutely no value and were put here for the sole purpose of giving farmers and gardeners a lot of work.

If you keep the soil well supplied with humus there will be no need for weeds. However if you do not scatter manure or plow under some crop that will provide humus it would be better to allow some of a certain class of weeds to grow rather than go without the humus.

In our trial grounds where we have failed to scatter manure or plow under a crop of some kind of humus the ground packs hard and dries out quickly and will not produce what it should. We have always practiced clean culture. If the crop does not cover the ground it lies bare and exposed to the hot sun and drying winds which is to my mind worse than a crop of weeds.

Mind you I am not recommending a crop of weeds. But if it is a case of grow weeds or go without humus, take the lesser of the two evils and allow a few weeds to grow.

There are also cases where it seems to me it would be better to allow a few weeds to grow right along with the crop. Take melons for instance. A good sprinkling of pursley and a few pig weeds are a real advantage. They cover the vacant spaces and provide a protection for the vines against hot drying winds and scalding sun.

What would be better would be a few cowpeas planted among the melons. This would not only give the protection but at the same time would enrich the soil. Cowpeas are also good to plant among your pole beans.

Can all you can this year. Take the advice or leave it alone, but if you ignore it there is a possibility that you may be shy canned fruits and vegetables next winter.

I am afraid some have gained the impression that our Mountain Danvers onion is good only for the high altitudes of the west. It is good anywhere and especially good as an early onion. It probably will do better in a section such as it originated in, but that does not prevent it from making good elsewhere, especially as an early onion.

The onions in our trials were killed, when hardly a fourth grown, by a mildew. I noticed early in the season that something was wrong but took a chance on them getting through as we have never up to this time failed in growing good onions.

We should have sprayed with Bordeaux early in the season. First the leaves showed a grayish appearance, then the tips began to die. With the extreme dry weather we had the onions simply could not throw off the disease.

Spray early in the season, then again in about two weeks. This will usually hold the disease in check.

Our seed crops as a rule are promising this year. Thank fortune for that. We have had to come to you with a short crop talk so often during the past few years that we are afraid you would begin to think we did not know how to grow seed. I will not do too much bragging just now for there is "many a slip" you know and the crops are not in yet.

I sincerely hope the present prospects hold good. We want to be able to make these big fat packets that the Henry Field Seed Company is noted for making and also some attractive prices to the market gardeners. These market gardeners really have been having pretty hard sledding the last few years on account of crop failures—could not get the seed at any price in many cases—and now I believe their turn is coming.

We are working on the catalogue just now and there will be many changes. For one thing we are going to give more space to flowers. We have neglected the flowers and so have you, or most of you at least. Don't figure the time spent making a flower garden as waste time. It is a good investment.

Most of our flower seed is grown in sunny California and we have the promise of plenty of seed for next winter's sales and are going to make the most of it, sharing with you our prosperity in the good full packets we will send out.

If you do not have a good place to store vegetables do not fail to provide such a place for use this coming winter. There is a little dope in "Helpful Hints for Gardeners" covering this subject. Ask for the booklet, you are welcome to it.

Speaking of the new catalog that we are now working on, we are adding very few new varieties and dropping some of the old ones. I wish we were dropping more. There are too many vegetable varieties. There are from two hundred to over twice that many varieties for the principal vegetables and that is too many. We don't list that many but the different seedsmen of the country do.

There is real need of a number of different varieties for each vegetable but there is such a thing as carrying it to the extreme and that is bewildering to the customer and expensive for the seedsman. We are going to cut the list down rather than expand it.

Our trial grounds uncovered some mistakes among the many different lots of seed we set out last winter, but on the whole we are well pleased and judging from your letters our customers are about as well pleased as we.

Each season we plant a sample of every lot of seed we get in the house as well as test for germination as soon as it is received. We watch these trials carefully and make note of anything off type. This gives us a splendid list of varieties as well as a good check on the stocks we handle. These records help us in selecting the varieties we list in the catalogue.

Walt Pitzer

Alfalfa Wins Out Again

All this talk about \$500 land and whether or not it can be made to pay brings out in striking relief, the fact that right here in Page county there is only one crop this summer that is making good interest and a profit on \$500 land.

In spite of the extreme dry weather we have had the Alfalfa look as green and cheerful as ever and has been making enormous yields.

The first cutting everywhere made three tons to the acre and the second cutting about two tons.

One of my neighbors had a four acre field of alfalfa and the first cutting off of it made so much that it filled his barn and he had no room for any of the second cutting, so he sold all but two loads of it to us. The hay in his barn had settled enough so he had room for two loads of it. We paid him for something like six tons off of that four acres and he must have taken between two and three tons himself.

The third cutting is up now ready to cut again and looks like anywhere from one and one-half to two tons to the acre.

And a fourth cutting still to come, which will make a total for the season of at least three tons to the acre.

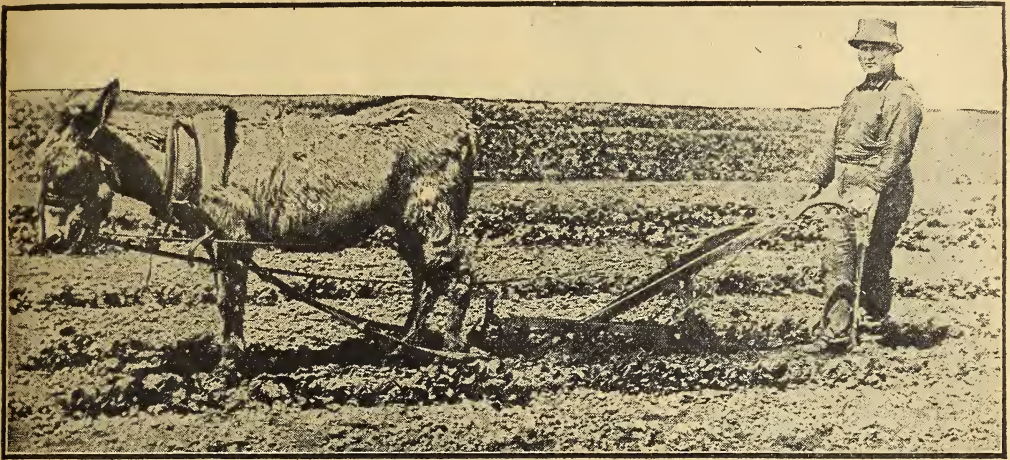
I suppose you wonder why we are buying Alfalfa hay instead of growing it ourselves, or in other words why we are not taking our own medicine.

You guessed wrong though for we have lots of alfalfa, but we have been pasturing it with hogs rather cutting it for hay. Alfalfa makes mighty good and mighty valuable stuff, but alfalfa pasture for hogs is worth still more, so we are pasturing our alfalfa and buying hay.

Of course, we have lots of young Alfalfa coming on and by next year we expect to have enough for pasture and hay both, but most of our land is just recently purchased and it takes time to get Alfalfa started.

There is still time to seed alfalfa this year. In fact, you are just coming to the best time of the year now. It is generally figured that September is the ideal time to sow Alfalfa, so you are not troubled with weeds then like you are when you seed in the spring or early in the summer.

So my advice, which you are at liberty to take or not, as you please, is to get busy and sow all the Alfalfa you can.



A Successful Backyard Garden in Missouri

This picture was sent me by Geo. McKinney, Brookfield, Mo., and shows him at work in his garden with his latest Haymotor garden cultivator. He had about 2 acres of garden which he worked during his off time (he is a railroad man), so he laid it off in long rows, hitched up the children's burro, and worked it in great shape. I have forgotten how many hundred dollars worth of stuff he raised and sold, but it was a lot.

Is Cane Hard on Ground?

I am not talking about sowed cane put out for hay or fodder. We all know it is rather hard on the ground, as it stands so thick and is left until so late in the fall that it pulls the fall moisture out of the soil and leaves it in bad shape for the following season. I think it is more the pulling out of fall moisture than the robbing of fertility that has given sowed cane a bad name as to hurting land.

What I am talking about now is sorghum cane planted in rows for syrup purposes, thin on the ground, and well cultivated.

Some people have the idea that it is hard on the ground, but I have never been able to find anything to bear out this theory. One man down in Nebraska tells me he raised cane for syrup on the same land for nine years and then raised a big crop of corn the next year.

I got some first hand local experience on it the other day that is the best authority of anything I have found yet. I was talking with Ike Scott, who lives over on Walnut Creek. He had about an acre of cane last year planted in the corn field, next to the corn. Both the cane and the corn was cut off early and the land disked up and drilled to winter wheat. He said that from start to finish the wheat was better on the cane land than on the corn land. It looked better all through the spring and summer and made considerably better yield. There was no difference in the soil whatever except that this one acre had had cane and the balance had had corn on it.

This was a surprise to me, for while I did not think the cane would be hard on the ground, I had figured it would be about the same as corn.

While we were talking Will Miller came up, the Will Miller who has just lately moved to town and used to live over in that direction, and he mentioned one year several years ago when Larimer's had a big field of cane along-

side their corn this same way, and like Ike Scott they followed it with wheat the next year, and he said it was the talk of the neighborhood that next summer, how much better the wheat was on the cane ground than it was on the corn ground.

A few minutes later I was talking to our county agent, Mr. Eichling, about it, and he had with him a Mr. Brooks, who lives over near Clarinda. Mr. Brooks had exactly the same experience as the other two men. He said he raised some cane last year in a part of his corn field and followed the whole thing with wheat this year and the wheat was considerably better on the cane ground than on the corn ground.

Now the experience of three such men as these and all coming out exactly the same way, sounds pretty convincing to me. I am more than ever of the opinion that cane grown for sorghum purposes is not at all hard on land. Certainly no harder than corn and probably not so bad. I think probably the thorough cultivation that cane gets has something to do with it. Also the fact that syrup cane comes off of the ground very early in the fall.

I would like to hear from any of the rest of you who have had first hand experience along this line, for we expect to grow sorghum on a big scale on high priced land and we would like to get some idea beforehand what it is going to do to the land.

One idea I had was to sow cover crops in the cane at the last cultivation, such as rye, rape, vetch, and sweet clover. Then let these stand over winter and plow them under next spring. I believe we can put back more into the soil that way than the cane will take out and improve our soil year after year by growing heavy crops of cane every year. We started to do that this year, but the extreme dry weather during July prevented our getting a stand of the cover crops. We put on a lot of seed, but it is laying there yet not even sprouted. It may come yet though, if it ever rains.

H. F.



He Must Be a Fine Dog

"Am sending you a picture of myself and Tador, my dog. I raised him from a tiny little pup. When we first came to this farm we had no milk, so poached eggs for him to eat. Got up every night at 1 o'clock and cooked him an egg. He is very good to hunt squirrels with and goes fishing with me to keep the snakes away."

—Mrs. M. A. Knickerbocker, Monroe City, Mo.

Better Than He Expected

"I received both your letters and the pigs all O. K. They arrived Friday in good shape and I think the pigs are just fine. They are much better than I expected them to be. Sometimes when you buy stock 'sight unseen', when they arrive you are disappointed. But not in this case, for (I am more than proud of them all.)

When I took my wife down to see them she said she expected to see little pigs. I will try and take good care of them and will let you know later how they are doing. We are busy threshing here nowadays. I expect to thresh Wednesday and Thursday.

Thanking you again for the pigs you sent me, I am, Yours truly,—Thomas B. Wills, Carroll, Ia.

The Alfalfa Seed Situation

I don't remember a time since I have been in the seed business when the situation on alfalfa seed prices was as strong as it is right now. The crop of seed last year was comparatively light and the war shut off all imports, while on the other hand the demand for seed was much greater than usual. On top of that, the outlook for the new crop is not at all promising.

The wholesale market on alfalfa seed has been strong all spring and during the last two weeks has advanced \$1.00 per 100 lbs. with a prospect for further advances right along as the seeding demand increases.

We foresaw these conditions last spring and put all of our surplus money into alfalfa seed. We were buying seed all spring wherever we could get it of high quality and purity. The supply of the kind of seed we want is never large and we hunted the United States over to get all we could of first-class seed and we managed to accumulate about 1,000 bags, or say, 2,500 bushels. I think very likely this is the largest lot of first-class alfalfa seed held by anyone in the United States at this time. It is Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana seed, all of very high color and almost perfect purity. It is a new crop, dry-land grown and just the kind of alfalfa you would want.

About the Sorghum.

Last year we did not have enough sorghum to go around, but it could not be helped. We did the best we could under the existing conditions. Those who got their orders in before it was too late were all right, but the folks who came later got their money back.

This year I think there will be enough for all, especially if you come early. We have about 200 acres of the best cane I ever saw and it is almost ready to work now.

The big mill we bought in the south looks good. This, in addition to the one we installed last year, will make it possible for us to handle a lot of sorghum quickly and well.

The popular way to ship is probably in 10 pound pails, six to the crate. These are extra good crates, well made and will go through in perfect condition, but a charge of 75c is made for the crate.

The 5 pound pails are packed 12 to the crate, and the crate charge is the same, 75c.

Then we have the tin cans with wood jackets, holding about 2, 3, 5, and 10 gallons each; and barrels holding about 20, 30 and 50 gallons each, but the syrup is sold by the pound except the one-half and one gallons square, screw top cans in corrugated paper cartons to go by parcel post. You must send postage, if wanted by Parcel Post.

PRICES

	Each
10 lb. friction top pail-----	\$ 1.35
5 " " " "-----	.70

(If these are crated for shipping, add 75c for crating six 10 lb. or twelve 5 lb. pails).

	Each
1 gal. screw top can for parcel post----	\$ 1.55
½ gal. " " " "-----	.85

(These are square cans in paper cartons and made especially for sending by parcel post, but you should send postage for 7 pounds on the half gallon and 13 pounds on the gallon, to cover cost of mailing.)

	Each
2 gal. wood jacketed can-----	\$ 2.98
3 " " " "-----	4.38
5 " " " "-----	7.15
10 " " " "-----	14.10

Net bulk per gallon (11 lbs.)----- 1.32

Net bulk per lb. (11 lbs. per gal.)----- .12

Shipment can be made just as soon as we get to going, which will be by September 1st, or shortly after, but we are ready for your order now. Send cash with order, the same as when you order seeds. The guarantee is as usual, that is, you must be satisfied or no trade.

Too Good to Keep

"Dear Sir: Everything we ordered from you came through in fine shape. The rhubarb and strawberries attract more attention than anything else. Some of the rhubarb leaves are 24 inches across the top and the stems large and tender. But few people here know what it is. When told it is just as good for pies as peaches and gooseberries they seem inclined to laugh, but when they taste the pie they are willing to 'fess up.' I think we will want some more Progressive Everbearing strawberry plants and rhubarb roots. Would it be best to plant them in the fall? I am sure some of my neighbors will club in with me for a lot of plants, roots and flowering bulbs. We have had an unusual amount of rain this spring. Crops of all kinds are finer than they were ever known to be. Well I guess I have annoyed you enough for this time, so will quit. Yours truly,

—W. A. Gore, Hess, Okla.



Independent of the Tobacco Trust

I don't use tobacco myself but lots of our customers do, and I believe they just as well grow it themselves as pay out good money to the tobacco trust, so we sell tobacco seed, the best we can get. This picture was sent by F. W. Brooks, McCune, Kans., who writes as follows: "I am sending you a picture of myself and some of my White Burley tobacco from your seed. I am 74 years old and have raised lots of tobacco but this is the best I ever saw."

Stripping Cane With Sheep

What do you know about using sheep to strip cane? It looks to me like it ought to work.

You see no matter how clean we try to keep the cane there are always a few weeds in it which have to be sorted out before we grind the cane. Also, the lower leaves on the cane are worthless for either syrup or silage.

Now my idea is that the sheep will eat the weeds out of the cane and strip off the lower leaves which we don't want anyway, and not only do it for nothing, but pay you a profit besides.

Of course, there is some reason why it won't work or some smart men would have been doing it long ago, but I always was inclined to try anything once, so I have bought a bunch of sheep and expect to fence off a little piece of the cane and put the sheep to work and see what they will do.

If it works all right I will let them take on a larger acreage. If it don't work I will simply take the sheep out and turn them in the corn. I know they will get along all right there.

What do you know about it?

Later—It didn't work. The sheep broke down the cane.

H. F.

Good Results of Cane Raising

"Dear Sir: I am sending you another order for cane, same as last year, as I had such good results from my first experience of cane raising.

I planted it on the poorest ground I had, in fact it wouldn't grow anything else and it made the juiciest cane and most sorghum."

—W. W. Duckett, Spirit Lake, Iowa.



"Playmates"

No, this is not baby Letty and one of our spotted pigs, though it would pass for them all right. This picture was sent me by Mrs. Earl B. Hayes, Fairfax, Mo., and shows Ernest Clarence Hayes, 16 months old. Both the boy and the pig look to me like pretty good specimens. I believe a pig makes a pretty good pet for a child, and for my part I would rather our children had pigs than dogs to pet and play with. They're just as clean and better behaved. They don't run around nights nor ask to come in the house.

"Garden Seeds O. K."

"Dear Mr. Field: I want to thank you personally for the good garden seeds you sent me this year. I have never had a better garden and I give the credit to your good seeds. I will always speak a good word to my neighbors for you. Yours truly,"

—Mrs. Louis Fetzer, Keytesville, Mo.

Progressive Everbearers

"Dear Sir: I have your seed catalog and notice one page in it on Progressive Everbearing strawberries, and I see what you say about them is true as gospel, as I know by experience, having raised them for three years. According to my estimation they are far better than any other kind of strawberries and I have tried several other kinds. I am,

Very Resp.,—J. H. McAllister, Denison, Iowa.

A Garden From Field's Seeds

"You certainly have a lovely family of children and I do appreciate the family group I was sent.

I have a lovely garden and have sold from my two pounds of Field's First Early bush beans \$22.85 worth of beans. I planted them on Monday, April 14th, and on June 17th commenced selling beans and everyone was so amazed at their fruitfulness. One man was so engrossed about it he wants to plant them himself next year, so I told him where he can get the seed.

I sold 1400 cabbage plants at ½c each and gave 150 away and have 250 set out in my own field and my tomatoes I just wish you could see them. We commenced eating them yesterday from the Redheads. Everyone stops to admire our garden and we live on a street that leads to the fair grounds, and with the monon route on one side so you know a great many people pass. All wondered a few days after the cold spell we had, how I did save those beans. Well they were just barely under ground at that time. Hoping to receive this small order right away, I remain, Respectfully,"

—Mrs. R. A. Horton, Salem, Ind.

Field's Seed Sense

FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE HOE

Published Monthly by the

HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY

And Printed in Their Own Private Printshop

Henry Field, Editor E. F. Vincent, Mng. Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: 25c per year or 5 years for \$1.00.

Time Yet to Sow Alfalfa

I have talked alfalfa to you until I am pretty near tired of talking but I am going to keep it up until every farmer in the country has a patch of alfalfa. I really believe that within twenty years alfalfa will be as common in Iowa, and Illinois and Missouri, as it is now in Kansas and Nebraska. The only reason they beat us to it was because they had hard work raising corn and clover, and had to hunt for some other crop. They now have a crop that is better than either corn or clover.

We have been fairly prosperous with corn and clover and haven't felt the need of other crops, but the men who are trying alfalfa and making a success of it find that it is as much of an advantage here as it is in Kansas and Nebraska.

Everyone agrees that early fall or late summer is the best time to seed it. Here in Iowa my advise would be not to risk it later than September 15th, but ts you go south, you can put it in much later. In many parts of Missouri it could be seeded as late as October 1st.

By all means, however, get your ground in good condition. You will be throwing the seed away, if you don't, and be sure to get the best possible seed.

I will be glad to send you a free sample of alfalfa seed at any time and will sell you the seed subject to the test and approval of any state college or government experiment station. I am not afraid to put my seed up for a test any time.

Winter or Hairy Vetch

This Vetch is somewhat similar to the Spring Vetch in appearance, but entirely different in manner of growth, and is more valuable. In fact I consider it of great value. It is exactly the same season of growth as winter wheat, and the seed must be sown in the fall, in September or October. It will grow all through the winter when the ground in not actually frozen. Will come on very early in the spring and make a big growth of hay or seed very early in the season. It will die down when hot weather comes, but will make a fine crop of hay, ready to cut in this latitude by the middle of May, or the middle of June. It will do no good whatever sown early in the spring. I think you would be wasting your money to sow it in the spring. It would act just like winter wheat sown in the spring. The way to sow it is to mix it half and half with winter rye, say about 20 to 30 pounds of each per acre, and sow it in August or September. It is of great value to improve the soil, as it builds up the soil the same as clover or alfalfa. Seed is very scarce and high.



Some Fine Pigs

"I am sending you a picture of my pet pig and the spotted pig I got of you June 11th, and my oldest grandson, Wilson Allen, and his grandpa, Wm. Allen. Wilson is two years old. I am well pleased with the pig I got of you and every one that sees it thinks it is fine. Yours respectfully,"

—Mrs. Wm. Allen, Farmington, Ill.

The Spotted Pigs Are Doing Fine

We have a nice lot of the spotted pigs yet, and are shipping out lots of them every week. We generally let the orders accumulate during the week and ship out every Tuesday. We are selling big early spring pigs, about 6 months old, ready for early breeding, at \$75.00 each. A few smaller younger ones, 3 to 4 months old, at \$50.00 each. These would not be ready for breeding before January.

The price is the same for either males or sows, either singly, pairs, or trios. The pigs are all vaccinated, papers furnished, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send along your order. I know we can suit you.

We also have a few fall male pigs almost a year old, extra good ones, at \$100.00 each. All our pigs are registered and most of them "double standard."

Winter or Perennial Onions

Winter onion sets should be planted in the fall. It is next to impossible to carry them over in good condition for spring planting. In the fall the sets are fresh and plump and if planted then will make an early start in the spring.

Select some out of the way place in your garden to plant them, for they are a perennial and the bed will not likely be disturbed for years. Like other garden crops they like rich soil, and if planted on such will come earlier and make better onions. The sets of the winter onions grow in bunches. These bunches should be broken apart and the sets placed about three inches apart in the row. The rows should be about one foot apart.

These onions spread from the crown and in time you will have a good-sized clump from one set. They do not form a bulb as other onions do, but are used as green onions only. They are extremely hardy and early.

We can furnish them in small quantities at 25c per pound postpaid. In larger amounts, to go at customer's expense, 15c per pound. In lots of one-half bushel or over at \$3.50 per bushel, transportation to be paid by customer.



Some Fine Missouri Corn

This picture was sent me by J. O. Cottle, Arad, Mo., and shows some of his corn from our seed. They raise fine corn in Missouri, sometimes better than Iowa. This is White Elephant, which he says is great corn for the Ozarks.

Likes the Wheel Hoe

"And say while I am at it, I want to thank you for that page in your catalog called 'Woman's Rights'. It helped me to decide to get a wheel hoe and I just don't see how I worked without it.

Yours for success,"

—Mrs. B. F. Willis, Point Rocks, Kans.

"Inoculation"

"Last spring I got a 4 acre size package of inoculating bacteria for common red clover from you. That was my first time to inoculate seed, but I think my efforts were repaid enough to use more inoculation this year. I had seeded heavier where inoculation was used but I hardly think it would have made all the difference as one could easily find the line where inoculated seed began. The plants were not only thicker but larger and stronger.

Very truly yours,"—W. O. Craig, Fairbury, Ill.

Field's Daisy Muskmelon

"Dear Henry: I thought I would write and tell you how we are enjoying your Field's Daisy Muskmelon. We have some that will weigh from 8 to 10 pounds. We have been eating them for about a month. I think next year I will have only two kinds, Field's Daisy and Heart of Gold.

I got first prize at our fair on your Redhead tomatoes."—Irvin G. Ankeny, Blue Earth, Minn.



Sudan in Northern Iowa

"This shows my field of sudan just starting to head, taller than myself, and I am 5 ft. 10. The cabbage are some of your Surehead and they did sure head, although the worms bothered them some."

—M. B. Howe, Oelwein, Iowa.

Soy Beans Did Well

"Dear Sir: I ordered Medium Yellow soy beans from you. I used them to plant with corn for the silo and to hog down. They were planted on limed land and inoculated with nitragin. They did very well too. Grew 3 ft. and more, high and stiff with pods. Yours truly,"—S. F. Beetz, Mendota, Ill.

Sudan Was Fine

"I will tell you of the success we had with the sudan grass last year. The first cutting was 9 feet 2 inches. I took a sample down to Livingston where they print the 'Enterprise'; they had a nice piece about it in there.

The second cutting was 7 feet and over, the third cutting was 5 feet and over. Then I used it for pasture."—Mrs. Minna Splettslosser, Pluck Tex.

Progressive Everbearers

"I see you handle Progressive strawberries. In May 1918 I planted 1-12 acre using 800 plants, picked first berries in July and last October my sales had amounted to \$178.00. We sold at \$3.00 per crate."—J. M. Skinner, Mabton, Wash.

Iron Age Garden Tool

"Dear Sir: You may tell the people if you wish, for me, that the Iron Age garden tool two wheel is the only tool for the gardener. I can cultivate as much before breakfast as any man can do in one-half day with a hoe, and, mind you, I can do my work in better shape. Remember, I say the two wheel rig, as with a tool on each side of row at a time helps keep the plants standing. I am sixty years of age and have had experience.

Yours truly,"—John M. Bowers, Lovell, Okla.



To Cross Continent With Ox Team

"I must have gotten my crazy idea from 'Seed Sense', at least some of the natives about here say I am crazy because I have decided to cross the continent with an ox team. I remember a year or two ago 'Seed Sense' showed how Mr. Field and family toured some with an auto and trailer and as I have not the auto and don't care for it, will use the next best I have at hand. I am not going to be in a hurry, expect to travel, and a year and one-half or two years to make the trip, may possibly stop off at Shenandoah. Yours truly,"

—J. C. Berrong, Calchester, Conn.

Likes the Pig

"Dear Mr. Field: Yes, the pig arrived safely and we are pleased with him, he is so tame and nice. Should have answered at once, but are busy. Yours truly,"—C. E. Edwards, Diagonal, Iowa.

"Pigs is Pigs"

"Mr. Field: The pigs came through fine. They were tired and rough looking, but after we got them on their feed, they are fine. They are just hogs like the rest.

After they get away with a half gallon of warm milk, four ears of corn and an armful of green millet they don't care whether you love them or not.

I am certainly well pleased and thank you. Yours truly,"—Mrs. Geo. Burks, Broadwater, Nebr.

Plants Did Well

"Dear Sir: I bought a collection last spring of gladiolas, the 60 bulbs for 90c. They are lovely. Everyone that saw them thought they were from the greenhouse. And I got a rose from you this spring. It is named Prairie Queen. It had so many blooms on it this year. And I also got a clematis. It has covered half of the porch and I am well pleased with them. I want to get my tulips before it is time to set them out."

—J. T. Adams, Salem, Nebr.

Norseman Cabbage a Wonder

"I tried a packet of Norseman cabbage last year and found them to be the only cabbage I could grow successfully in this climate. They were sure fine. I put the plants out in November and March and April following we had the best cabbage we ever used in California. As I can't get to town for P. O. money order am sending check for \$1.25, amount of the order. Yours truly,"

—F. M. Phillips, Fresno, Calif.

A Good Flower Paper

We recommend THE FLOWER GROWER to our friends and customers. Published monthly. All flower lovers should be regular subscribers. Subscription price three years \$2.00, one year \$1.00. Published at Calcium, N. Y. Send subscriptions to us. Henry Field Seed Co.



Products of a Backyard Garden

This will give you some idea of what can be grown in a common small garden in Iowa. All these and more were grown in a backyard by one of our customers. The Ruta Baga on the scales weighed 9 lbs., and the cow beets down in front 12 lbs. each.

Like Sudan Grass

"Friend Field: I want to tell you that the Sudan that you sent me last year did all that you said it would. I planted it in rows 30 inches apart and cultivated it once. I started cutting it early in July and cut on it every day until late in September when I just put the cow on it and let her eat it until the frost killed it the last of October. The reason I cut it every day was because I had only about 3/4 acre of it and I use it for feeding the cow, calf, small pigs and the chickens went after the seeds. I used to cut about 75 to 100 lbs. each evening and found it made excellent feed and all the animals like it. Yours truly,"

—T. T. Palmer, Danville, Ill.

Alfalfa for Hen Feed

"Dear Sir: Last year I received one pound of your alfalfa seed which I drilled by hand in September. Before winter set in the alfalfa was about 1 foot tall. I believe every seed grew. There was not a weed to be seen among the plants. I cultivated the alfalfa with a narrow hoe. Later I turned 36 thoroughbred Barred Rock hens on this alfalfa. You bet I got some eggs all right.

Yours truly,"—P. H. Kemp, Reading, Kans.

Onion Sets

"Dear Mr. Field: From 3 quarts of your yellow bottom onion sets we raised 4 1/2 bushels of fine onions, and we had the hottest summer in years. Sincerely,"

—Mrs. Hugh Scott, Independence, Kans.

Plant Peonies This Fall

Of course you can plant peonies in the spring if you want to. There is no law against it. But if you really want to have successful peonies the time to plant them is in the fall of the year, especially during the months of September and October, after the plants become dormant. They are positively certain then to live and bloom and they are almost sure to bloom the following spring, which is quite an item when you consider that peonies seldom bloom the first year you plant them, if you plant in the spring of the year.

Special Offer on Peonies

Yes, it is a special offer too, and I will tell you about it a little later. But first a word or two about the peonies described and priced in the next column. If you want some certain variety, or some special shade, select it from the next column, at the price indicated. The ones described there, are the very best of our list, and the ones we intend to keep and propagate. They are selected from over 300 varieties.

And now then for the special offer. Of course it is understood by this time that you want to buy some peony roots, but the question is, which ones. Suppose that you have just a dollar to spend on peonies, and wanted red. The best red sorts will cost you a dollar each ordinarily, so you would get just one plant. Well, by taking advantage of this offer, you can get Three Good Red Peonies for your One Dollar.

It's like this. We have over 300 different varieties of peonies. Some of them are in solid rows 600 feet long. Some, only 100 feet but many of them are in rows just a few feet long, containing maybe 50 plants. You can see yourself what a job it would be to keep track of these piece rows and small kinds to keep everything straight, and keep from mixing them up. I decided that it didn't pay to keep so many different kinds, so here is what we are doing.

We went over the entire list carefully, and the ones on the next column are the ones we are going to keep separate. All the rest we are going to dig this fall (are digging now). All the red kinds we will throw in one pile. All the pinks in another pile, and all the whites in another pile. There may be 50 kinds of peonies in each pile, of as many different shadings, but all the same general color.

Now we are making a special price on these of **THREE PLANTS FOR \$1.00 POSTPAID**, either all red, all pink, all white, or one of each, as you prefer. If you want more than three plants we will sell **SIX for \$1.90, NINE for \$2.75, or TWELVE for \$3.50**. If you want a large quantity, will sell them at **\$25.00 per Hundred**. All prices above include delivery by parcels post, postpaid. All plants guaranteed in good healthy growing condition, and those that fail to live and bloom will be replaced free of charge. Just state color you want, but don't ask for variety, as they are all stirred up. This Special Offer does no paply to sorts in the next column.

Pink Peonies

Ranging in color from a shell pink to almost crimson	
<i>Edulis Superba</i> . Best of all pink peonies. See colored illustration	\$.75
<i>Elegans</i> . Outer leaves pink, center salmon color. Odd and beautiful	.50
<i>Jupiter</i> . Crimson and bright rose, very large and early. Fine	.50
<i>La Coquette</i> . Bright rose with creamy center	.50
<i>L'Esperance</i> . Best of the early pink peonies. Nearly always blooms for Decoration Day	.50
<i>Maze Terry</i> . Bright rose tipped with white, large flower, globular, a strong grower	.50
<i>Marie Honickman</i> . Very tall, dark pink	.50
<i>Parmentier</i> . Light rose, fine, free bloomer	.50
<i>Pauline</i> . Bright rose, fading to bluish pink	.50
<i>Princess Ellen</i> . Bright rose, tipped with white, very large, free bloomer	.50
<i>Reine Victoria</i> . Bright rose, perfect flower	.50
<i>Robert Burns</i> . Outer petals purplish rose, inside light rose, tipped white	.50
<i>Terry's No. 4</i> . Beautiful light rose, full globular flower, very large, center tipped with white	.50
<i>Monsieur Jules Elie</i> . In practically the same class as <i>Edulis Superba</i> . It is a larger flower and a perfect globe shape	.50

Red Peonies

Various shades of deep red from crimson to carmine	
<i>Crimson Queen</i> . Solid intense crimson, blooming in clusters, finely fringed and extra fine	.50
<i>Eureka</i> . Rosy crimson. A double decker or two story flower	.50
<i>Felix Crousse</i> . A big beautiful glorious red. See colored illustration. Best red of all	1.00
<i>Grace French</i> . Bright crimson, globular flower	.50
<i>Grandiflora Rosa</i> . Tall, deep crimson, late in blooming, an old variety	.50
<i>Humei Carnea</i> . Large flower, bright rose, strong grower and fragrant	.50
<i>Lillie McGill</i> . Deep crimson, very large, strong grower and free bloomer. Extra good	1.00
<i>Rachel</i> . Another of Terry's wonderful deep reds. Glowing crimson, full double and free blooming. Rather low growing. Extra fine	1.00
<i>Rhoda</i> . Beautiful bright crimson, perfect form, free bloomer, very fine in every way. A good deal the same as <i>Rachel</i>	1.00
<i>Rose Frangans</i> . Very large, full double, perfect rose color. Has the color and fragrance of an American Beauty rose. Strong grower and late	.50
<i>May King</i> . Extra deep dark red, early peony, which we introduced a few years ago. Blooms about ten days to two weeks earlier than any other peony	1.00

White Peonies

Including some which are bluish white, light pink, or cream colored when first opening, but fading to white later	
<i>Asa Gray</i> . Extra large, wonderfully free blooming, a very light pink when it first opens, but soon fades to almost pure white	.75
<i>Duc de Wellington</i> . The standard main crop for white peonies. Very free blooming, and medium size flower. Not quite snow white and still not cream white. Very free bloomer	.50
<i>Duchess de Nemours</i> . Practically the same as <i>Duc de Wellington</i> , but possibly a little finer	.50
<i>Emily Hoste</i> . Pure white edged with crimson. Very fine	.50
<i>Festiva Maxima</i> . The oldest known variety of white peonies and the very best one yet. Very large, snowy white with a crimson fleck near the center. Best bloomer in the bunch	.50
<i>Floral Treasure</i> . Blush pink, shading to almost white, very fragrant and very large, often seven inches across	.50
<i>Mont Blanc</i> . Earliest of all standard peonies. Not very large and not so awfully double, but has the advantage of being the first peony to bloom after the <i>May King</i> is gone. Pure white	.50
<i>Mrs. Douglas</i> . Pure white with a splash of crimson on center petals. Somewhat like <i>Festiva Maxima</i> only not quite so nice	.50
<i>Magnifica</i> . Very large bloom, white with creamy center	.50
<i>Queen Emma</i> . Large, full double white, tinged with rose, making a very delicate silvery color, blooms very freely and very large	1.00
<i>Terry's No. 6</i> . Full double, fringed white with tinge of light rose, very fine	1.00

Harlequin. Rather an odd variety, as its name indicates. Standards and falls oddly netted and criss-crossed with purple and white.

White Swan. A beautiful creamy white throughout both standards and falls, often four or five flowers in bloom at the same time on the same stem.

Flavelsens. A good deal like White Swan in size and habit of growth, but more of a yellow color.

Candicans. A good deal like Princess Beatrice in habit of growth and coloring, but not quite so tall and flowers not quite so large. Standards and falls uniform light blue.

Berlin. On the same order as both Candicans and Princess Beatrice, but still shorter in habit of growth and flower a little smaller and coloring considerably darker, as it is a deep violet blue throughout.

Blue Siberian. It belongs to a different family of iris altogether. The Siberian is quite different in appearance. It grows quite slender with grassy foliage and the flowers are of an intense sky blue in color. In the American Iris the standards comprise over half of the bloom, while in the Blue Siberian the standards are quite inconspicuous and the falls are beautiful part of the flower.

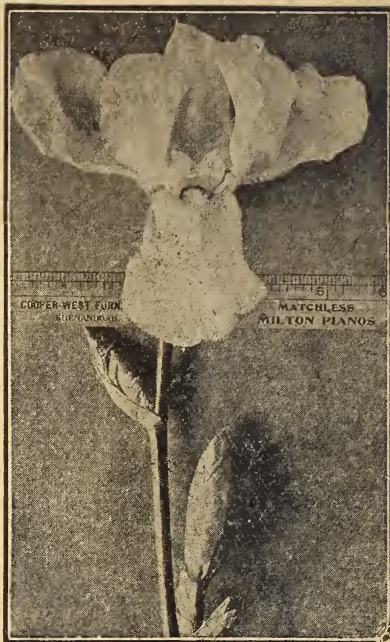
Orientalis. This is a good deal like the Siberian iris and, in fact, belongs to that group. In manner of growth it is about half way between the Siberian and the American iris. The Blue Siberian grows quite tall, but the Orientalis flowers bloom about fifteen or eighteen inches from the ground, are a very deep striking blue, about the bluest thing you ever saw.

Japanese Iris. For some reason or other we have never been very successful in growing Japanese iris. I know they are fine if you can get them to bloom, but they take lots of petting and care and personally I like the style of the American iris the better. We can supply Japanese iris in mixed colors, at the same price.

Mixed Iris. We have several rows of iris of mixed varieties, where we have planted the odds and ends of named varieties that were left at the end of the season or where we have planted small lots, in case we did not have enough to keep it on the list of named varieties. Sometimes a stake will get lost or knocked down and the labels are gone, then they have to go into the mixture. This makes a good assortment of varieties, of some of our very finest plants. We want to get them cleaned out, so I am going to make a special offer on them.

Special Offer: Mixed Iris of good strong plants; guaranteed to grow; just one-half price of the named varieties. Remember this price includes delivery by parcel post, postpaid.

Prices on Named Varieties of Iris. 15c each, two for 25c, four for 50c, eight for \$1.00, one dozen for \$1.50, all alike or assorted. Will be good strong plants, guaranteed to live, bloom and to grow true to name, also include delivery by parcel post, prepaid.



Iris—Princess Beatrice

Special Offer

Hardy Flowers for Fall Planting. A whole hardy garden for \$2.00.

The most desirable of all flowers for a farm garden or for a town garden are the hardy flowers, that live and grow and bloom from year to year without any attention or replanting. I hate to have to plant flowers every spring and I hate to bother with flowers that you have to coax and baby along through the winter. I want flowers that once planted can take care of themselves, that I can depend on to bloom everywhere, whether they have attention or not.

I have decided to make up a collection of hardy flowers which will grow and bloom anywhere successfully, will please everyone and will be sold at a reasonable price. Here would be my list:

1 white peony, 1 red peony, 1 pink peony, 1 blue iris, 1 yellow iris, 1 white iris, 1 bush columbine, 1 hardy phlox, white; 1 hardy phlox, red; 1 red Tiger lily, 1 Lemon lily.

This makes 11 bushes in all, which will sell at a regular price of \$2.65. I will make you a special price on this entire collection of \$2.00. They will be all extra large strong plants, well packed and guaranteed to live and bloom, if given ordinary good care. Each bush will be separately labeled, so you will know just what it is and I will send you full directions for planting and cultivation. This price includes delivery to you there by parcel post, postpaid.

Special Offer: If you can get some of your neighbors to put in with you, I will make you an even lower price. Two complete collections for \$3.50, or three complete collections for \$5.00.



Iris

The iris is a flower that should be more extensively grown. I consider it one of the most beautiful of all hardy flowers and should stand next to the peony. In the first place it is grown on any soil and in any climate, will stand any kind of weather, no matter how severe and will stand any dry summer that will kill almost anything else. It will grow on rich black soil or it will grow on the thinnest clay soil you can find. It will multiply and always looks well, whether in bloom or not.

The few and common varieties of the old-fashioned garden have been increased by flower lovers and scientific plant breeders to a host of beautiful colors and rare beauties. We have here at the seed house twenty-five or thirty varieties of this flower, no two alike or anything near alike.

Iris is one flower that can be planted at almost any time of the year. I like best to plant it in the fall or early in the spring, but really it can be planted any month of the year with success. It is the only flower that can be moved while in bloom, as you know very few outdoor flowers can be moved when they are even budded.

As I said before, they will grow on practically any soil. We have some on good garden soil, some on clay soil, that was filled in from a cellar excavation, some on rich ground and some on poor, but they all seem to thrive about alike. We have rows of them along the curb, overhanging the pavement and they seem to enjoy it. We have most of them out in the garden where we can cultivate them, but we have several rows growing in the parking, where the blue grass sod is perfectly tight all around them and they all grow about alike.

Here are the descriptions of some of the best varieties. In describing these flowers the word "standard" will refer to the upper part of the iris flower, or the petals which stand upright. The word "falls" will refer to the three lower petals, which curve over and hang downward.

Queen of the Gypsies. The standards are old gold shaded with smoky pearl, while the falls are a dark maroon, veined with light yellow.

Princess Beatrice. (Pallida Dalmatica)

The standards are fine delicate lavender in color, while the falls are a slightly deeper shade of lavender. Flowers are very large, extra fine, and a superb variety for cut flowers; ordinarily very scarce and sold at 50c apiece a few years ago.

Silver King. A beautiful pearly or silvery white. It is large and tall like Purple King, but is a direct contrast to it in color. The entire flower is all the same color, both standards and falls being a beautiful silvery white throughout. This variety, together with Purple King, are the very earliest of all the standard iris to bloom.

Purple King. This variety blooms right with Silvery King and is identical the same in size and shape and habit of growth, except that it is the most rich vivid purple in color that you can imagine, in fact, this variety sometimes goes under the name of Black Prince on account of the deep rich color.

Ruby Queen. This variety is nearest to a genuine red of any variety, not a true red, but best described as a claret color. A very striking color and a very rare color in iris.

Prince of Wales. Deep violet blue standards and with a darker purple color on the falls. Very free blooming, is large and tall.

Jenny Lind. Somewhat like Queen of the Gypsies in color, only very much more vivid in coloring and grows about three feet tall.

Queen of May. A delicate peach blossom pink. Like Ruby Queen, this variety is a very rare color in iris and is very hard to get hold of. We are lucky in having quite a stock of it this year and so can offer it for sale again. Have been sold out on it for the last five years.

Fairy Queen. Most beautiful of all iris to my notion and one of the most free bloomers also. The standards and falls are of pure snowy white, with the most delicate frilled border of deep lavender.

Sans Souci. The standards are a bright golden yellow and the falls are very thickly netted with veins and criss-cross of a crimson brown, rather low growing and a very free bloomer. It is the most brilliant thing you ever saw. You can see it clear across the garden.

Velveteen. Standards are a beautiful shade between smoked pearl and old gold and the falls are a very rich deep velvety brown color. It is a beautiful thing.

Everbearing Strawberries

"I just want to be frank enough to say that I have always thought you were a victim of some very windy spells. When I read in Seed Sense what you said about those Everbearing strawberries I thought sure you must be in the midst of one of those spells. But I want to less up and say so far the Everbearing has proved up your claims. Don't like to give up but I can't do otherwise and be honest. We only bought 25 plants of you, being a doubting Thomas. The boys picked a nice lot of berries today from them."

—Chas. D. Herring, Madison, Ind.

Like the Garden Seeds

"Dear Sir: You certainly have two warm friends in wife and I. Last season we sent you a small order, about \$15.00, and cannot tell you all the good we received from our purchase. November 18th we picked the last of our Everbearing strawberries. Have more stuff in our cellar than any time in our lives before and I am 55 next June. Cabbage, onions, Redhead tomatoes, the most prolific tomato on earth I believe and you don't tell it a bit too strong in recommending Redhead tomatoes; parsnips, carrots, beans, peas, and the flowers. Oh, man, we have a pansy bed that is good for sore eyes. We are in dry western Kansas and of course irrigated, but we got the goods. I could write a book on this topic, but suffice it to say that we are begging for Field's seeds. Have not prepared our order yet but will soon. Yours truly,"

—A. A. Santry, Fowler, Kans.

Sudan for Pigs

"Dear Sir: The sudan seed I got of you was great. My first cutting got from six to seven feet high and now it is 5 to 6 feet high and how my pigs do eat it. I had one patch run from one to two feet and I turned some small pigs in on it about three weeks ago and about a week ago the sudan went down to about four inches and they keep it down all the time.

I have spoken a good word for your sudan to a great many people and will be glad to show anybody what kind of hay it makes. Hoping to hear from you soon. Yours truly,"

—J. C. LeGrande, Creston, Iowa.

Electric Farm Lighting Plants

I get lots of inquiries asking about our farm lighting plant, how it works, what it costs, how it lasts and all sorts of other questions.

I don't wonder that people are interested in them for they are a great thing and I think that every farmer who can afford to buy any sort of an automobile can also afford a farm lighting plant. They cost less than the very cheapest automobile you can buy and I believe will last longer and give more real satisfaction. I believe if the farm women realized what a fine thing the farm lighting plant is they would all go on a strike and refuse to live in the country unless they could have one of these lighting plants.

Now I don't know which kind is best. There are lots of different kinds on the market, probably twenty or thirty that I have noticed and lots more that I haven't noticed. My impression is that any of them are all right, providing they come from a reputable company, who will give guarantees and services.

That point of service is the biggest one of any for no machine is perfect and any machine is going to give some trouble at times, and you ought to have a good local agent to take care of your troubles when they come, as they certainly will.

My machine is a Delco and I think is probably as good as any. It may be better than some of the others, I don't know. We bought it in May 1916 and have give it pretty hard service for about three and a half years now, and it is still running, but we had to renew the batteries at the end of three years. The batteries are supposed to last five years, but you know yourself that an automobile battery only lasts about two years and I think my lighting batteries did well to last three. I have no special kick coming. If the agent tells you that the batteries will last five years, make him prove it. It has a self starter and stops itself auto-

Our plant burns kerosene with about a spoonful of gasoline from a squirt can to start it. It has a self starter and sops itself automatically. My wife takes care of it and she says it is not near as complicated as an automobile. We use from one to two gallons of kerosene a day, but we use lots of lights and lots of power. We have about 30 lights, some of them pretty big ones. We have two washing machines, a percolator, a flat iron, and an electric pump to supply our water system. Our generator is a $\frac{1}{4}$ K. W. or 750 watt size and we use a double size battery. The ordinary battery is an 80 ampere, but we have a double size or 160 ampere. I don't know just what these outfits cost now as ours was bought sometime ago when they were cheaper, but I think an outfit like ours would cost new now, something over \$500.

Ours is what is called a Direct Connected or Combined Machine. That is, the engine and dynamo are all one unit and all under one cover. Some of them are made this way and some are made with the engine and dynamo separate and connected by a belt drive, but from my experience with machinery I do not think I would like the belt drive.

We have had no great amount of trouble with ours, although we have had the usual gas engine troubles with the engine part and a little electrical trouble with the dynamo part but anyone who runs machinery of any kind learns to expect more or less trouble, for he is sure to get it no matter how good the machine is.

The machine is usually installed by the agent but you have to pay extra for wiring the house, as that is something that is different on every job. It is not expensive, but of course, there is some cost to it. The wiring of your house can cost you anywhere from \$25.00 to \$125.00, according to how much work and what sort of fixtures you want.

In connection with ours we put in a full water system with modern plumbing throughout. The water is supplied with an automatic electric pump in connection with a pressure tank. It gives us a pressure of from 30 to 45 lbs. and takes care of it automatically. This will cost you anywhere from \$200.00 up, according to how much plumbing you put in.

My guess would be that on the ordinary farm job, the electric lighting plant, wiring, fixtures, water supply and plumbing and the extra motors you would want would probably cost you about \$1,000 in all, and it is well worth it.

Zone

ORDER SHEET

Date _____

To HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Shenandoah, Iowa

Name _____

Postoffice _____ State _____

County _____ Rt. No. _____ Box _____ Street and No. _____

R. R. Station _____ County _____ State _____

(Name of town if different from postoffice.)

What Railroad? _____ What Express Co? _____

(Into Your Town?)

(Into Your Town?)

Mark in Square Which Way You Want Order Sent

Mail or ☐Parcel Post ☐Express ☐Freight ☐

Whatever

Way Best ☐

In case Price is Wrong or Price Has Changed:—

Shall we fill exact amount ordered and adjust price later? _____ Or shall we fill exactly the amount of money sent? _____ If out of variety ordered do we have your permission to substitute equal or better in the nearest we can supply? _____

Please Answer Above Information Each Time You Write

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back—It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt, if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and can not in any way warrant the stand or the crop as they depend on so many conditions beyond our control. Henry Field Seed Co.

Total Am't of	\$
Order Paid in	
P. O. Money	
Order	
Express Money	
Order	
Check	
We like checks	
Draft	
Currency	
Silver	
Paid in Stamps	
Total Am't Paid	

Please Don't Write in This Space

Amount

Articles Wanted

\$

Cts.

FROM

TOWN

STATE



"From Iowa and
proud of it"

Henry Field Seed Co.

Iowa's Leading
Seed House

Shenandoah, Iowa

Home (Cold Pack) Canning Outfits

We have been talking home canning by the cold pack method for a long time and have advised every one of our customers to get into it heavy, but have never handled canners till now.

We have had so many inquiries for them however that we have decided to handle them on a large scale and after looking the field over carefully we decided that the best one for the average housewife is the Hall, pictured here.

I have tried it out thoroughly, and find it to be simple, practical, easily operated, certain in results and reasonable in price. I liked it so well that I ordered a carload and took over the distribution for the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. I can ship into other states, too, but will pay special attention to these.

What It Is

The picture here shows its appearance better than I can describe it. It is made of smooth galvanized iron heavy enough to stand hard use.

It is made as compact as possible in order to get the best results with the least fuel. In wash boilers, etc., it is necessary to heat more water than needed. Two burners must be used under a washboiler. The container of the Hall Canner is made a special size to reduce waste space as much as possible. The extra height allows six more jars to be processed in the upper tier at only a trifling additional fuel cost. Two tiers of quart jars can not be safely boiled in a can less than eighteen inches high.

Each rack with its one or two jars (some styles three pints) is handled separately which eliminates having to lift a heavy tray full of loaded jars. A dozen quart jars will weigh from thirty-five to forty pounds filled.

When a rack of jars is placed in the container, they will locate just right with relation to the bottom and sides to get the proper circulation of water. They will stay where placed. One rack cannot interfere with another.

The handle being open and projecting outside of container is always cool and can be hand-



The HALL CANNER, the best, simplest, easiest operated and most practical low priced Home Canner. Capacity 12 jars at one time. Guaranteed satisfactory. Price \$5.50 delivered Postpaid (or \$6.00 west of Denver or south of Ft. Worth.) Send orders to Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

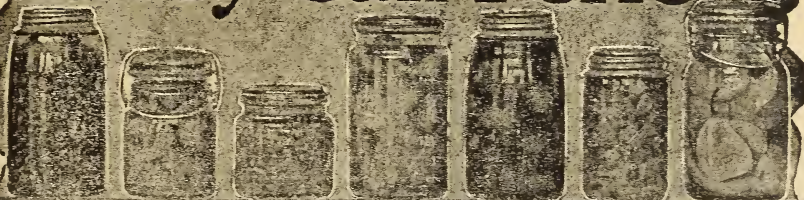
led without holders.

The highest efficiency is attained when canning to look into the boiling water. A jar cannot from one pint to twelve quarts can be handled economically.

Any rack can be taken out without even having to look into the boiling water. A jar cannot be broken in handling, nor dropped out of rack.

The Hall Canner is guaranteed absolutely satisfactory or your money back. We send it by postpaid Parcel Post, or prepaid Express and if it don't look good to you after a week's trial, I will refund your money and pay expense of returning it. Price \$5.50.

Every Can Perfect



When You Use the Hall Cold-Pack Canner



"From Iowa and
Proud of It"

Wholesale Net Prices September 1, 1919

Good to September 30, 1919 (subject to stock being unsold)
On Clover, Alfalfa and Other Grass and Field Seeds Which Fluctuate in Price

Address all orders to **HENRY FIELD SEED CO.**, Shenandoah, Iowa
We Want Early Orders—So we have made these prices very low considering present conditions and market. We have based them on what the stuff cost us not on what it would cost us to replace it. We have the seed in the house, bought right, and up to September 30, if it lasts that long, we will sell at these prices. When it is gone and we have to buy more at higher prices, you will have to pay more, providing you can get the seed at all. Better buy now while the buying is good. Write for special quotations after September 30, or send your order and I will fill at lowest possible price.

Time Limit. Note that these prices are good only till September 30, 1919, and if you do not buy in that time you should write for our new prices. We reserve the right to cancel these prices when stock on hand is sold.

These prices are f. o. b. Shenandoah, customer to pay the freight. If you want delivered prices we will make a special estimate for you on request.

No extra charge for sacks, except for wheat and rye. All other seeds are sold "sacks weighed in." Remember this when comparing prices.

Prices are strictly net, spot cash, and no discount.

Safe arrival guaranteed. We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order.

Sold on Approval. These seeds are priced and sold with the understanding that if not found perfectly

satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded. You can be the judge of quality.

Reference. First National Bank of Shenandoah, Ia. Free Samples. We will gladly send free samples of any kind of seed quoted here.

Subject to Sale. All prices are subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK

It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded but we do not and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO

(Every item is extra fancy grade unless
Per Equals

Clover Seed (60 lbs. per bu.)	100 lbs. per bu.	per bu.
Alsike	\$45.00	\$27.00
Medium or Common Red	50.00	30.00
Mammoth Red	Ask for	prices
White or Dutch	60.00	36.00
Crimson Clover	24.00	14.40

Sweet Clover (all hulled and scarified)

White Biennial	30.00	18.00
Yellow Biennial	28.00	16.80
Ask for prices on unhulled, unscarified and annual		

Alfalfa (all dry land northern grown, hardy)

Kansas-Nebraska, poor but honest	20.00	12.00
Mixed Hardy, northern 2nd grade	21.66	13.00
Kansas-Nebraska, first grade	30.00	18.00
Montana Grown Common	32.00	19.20
Dakota Grown Common	32.00	19.20
Cossack, Dakota Grown	Ask for prices	
Grimm	Ask for prices	

Timothy and Timothy Mixtures (45 lbs. per bu.)

Timothy, best home grown	16.00	7.20
Timothy-Alsike mixture	18.00	8.10
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	19.00	8.55

Blue Grass (all 14 lbs. per bu.)

Kentucky Blue Grass	30.00	4.20
Canadian Blue Grass	28.00	3.92
English Blue Grass	30.00	4.20

Other Grasses

Red Top, fancy solid seed	20.00	2.80
" unhulled or rough seed	10.00	1.40
Orchard Grass	30.00	
Bermuda Grass	out	
Lawn Grass Mixture	30.00	
Permanent Pasture Mixture	16.00	
Permanent Meadow Mixture	16.00	
Lowland Pasture Mixture	16.00	
Woodland Pasture Mixture	16.00	

Grain Sorghums (all 56 lbs. per bu.)

Kaffir corn, white, black hull	Ask for prices	
Milo Maize	" "	" "
Feterita	" "	" "
Broom corn, Evergreen	" "	" "
" Oklahoma Dwarf	" "	" "

Millot (50 lbs. per bu.)

HOG PASTURE MIXTURE	7.00	3.50
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specified otherwise.)

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Vetch (60 lbs. per bu.)	Per 100 lbs. per bu.	Equal
Sand or winter	15.00	
Spring	Ask for price	7.2

Small Grain

Winter Rye	Bags 60c	2.2
" Rosen		2.7
Winter Wheat, Turkey Red and 404	Bags 60c	3.0
Buckwheat	Sold out	

Field Beans (prices for large lots)

White Navy	15.00	9.0
Great Northern (large white field)	15.00	9.0
Pinto (Colorado brown striped field)	12.00	7.2
Tepary (dry landers)	12.00	7.2
Bunch Blackeye	15.00	9.0

Broadcast Seeders

Cyclone, each	\$2.0
Little Wonder, each	1.2

We Sell Inoculating Bacteria

We can furnish inoculating bacteria for any of the legumes, and carry it always on hand here in two leading brands, the Standard and the Nitragin. It is specially made up for each of the leading crops, such as Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover, Soybeans, Garden and Navy Beans, Cow Peas, Garden Peas, etc. Specify what seed you want it for.

Standard Bacteria (bottles)	Nitragin (in cans)
1 arden size	.45 Garden size
1 acre size	.75 1/2 size
2 acre size	1.40 1 acre size
4 acre size	2.25 2 acre size
1 care size	3.00 5 acre size
	10 acre size

(Add 5c per bottle or can for postage)

A Word About Cossack Alfalfa

This variety is a twin sister to the Grimm type has the same branching root system and large spreading crown. More erect in habit of growth and is slightly better producer of both seed and hay. Can be easily identified by the wide variation in color blossom, some yellow, some white, with all shades of blue. The Cossack, like Grimm, is the last word in hardness, seldom winter kills, can be cut the last time in October affording an extra cutting every year. Sow 10 pounds per acre. Lasts a decade easily.

These are wholesale prices, good for amounts of 10 pounds of a kind, or over. Add 2c per pound for amounts of 5 to 10 pounds. Add 5c per pound for amounts below 5 pounds.